Vel. XXVI....No. 7,937.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Su-PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866. Leensider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable med ease of attacks of Indisestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify JAMES THOMPSON.

DE. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely neces sary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twentymany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cure and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other semedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a homehold throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Lives Com plaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debbity, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestine

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

are unexiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch in mediately under the inferior ribe; inability to lie upon the left side or, if at all, a drugging sensation is produced, which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, desciency of perspiration, and sometimes a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep and depression of spirits, and some lines sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if pe mitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the m

the stomach are nauses, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, a deprayed appetite, sense of falmess or weight in the stomach, sinking or flutte ing in the pit of the stomach, sour cructations, coated tengue, acidity of the stomach, harried and difficul-

The sympathetic affections are very diversified-cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flashes of

The use of the Bitters should be persevered in until every sympton of Dyspepsis has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation The symptoms are flattering at the heart, a choking sensation when to a lying posture, dots or webs before the night, fover and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits,

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as o track laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Person afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of n bich would not, if in a state of health, give them any union, io which delay is danger MARASMUS.-The lives of thousands of infints and children are

ammaly lest by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents grain-ally wastes away, until they are reduced to mete skeletons, then die Hooffand's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. Mothers, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement. CHANCE OF LIFE -This is troly a very critical time in

women's life. If she survives this period, and recutrs her health, she bills fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ide attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she be-geomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is appositated to restrictly some, and she drags not her few remaining years in misery and undespiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strongthened and aptly perform their various famtions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

male parties of our population are seldow in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression. "Inver feel well" They are laughted, downed of all escore, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalide these Bitters are expectally recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties reoder them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately dis-card all Pills and Powdess, as they only weaken the system, and recort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be strong and hearty constitution, a disopportance of all nervousness, good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spanyler, Editor of The Colturist, No. 25 North Sixth-st

Some eights in mooths since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspep-da. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had became so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for

active business of any kind. After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved give Hoofkind's German Bitters at ial. I accordingly purchased six boiles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after sating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now est all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active doties of a large and ardoons hosbess as w.l. as at any period of my dife; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I lad taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take tie in the Spring and Vall. They not only create a vigorous appetit

but rive a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive for from Dy-persia to give your Bitter's a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief), it is at your service. Yours truly.

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarks.
AN ALMOST DESPERATE CASE ENTIRELY CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

-GENTLEMEN: I leel it my dety to you and to the afflicted public to

STREMENT: I see it my day to you at the termination of the almost minguistus effects produced in my case through the latherne or that truly great remedy. Hoofland's German Bitters. For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I be cause so cuncilated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was mable to leave my bed.

this city, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any selle. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and

Camfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease, I was told by a friend that HOOF-LAND'S GERMAN BUTTERS had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite become good, my feed appeared to digert properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as

From this time I gamed in hearing and executive to the commend any who need to the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoohand's German Bitters a fair trial, and I leed satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be. Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK.

Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia. cured of

Water Brush, &c. Water Brank, 4c.

Messus Johns & Evans—Grave: Fore very long time I suffered decodfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not Sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very wesk, and my appetite so poorthat I could acarcely cat a monthful. I took a variety of teas, sails and other medicious, but they failed to five me may role. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofford's German

Butters, advised one to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottle strength and thesh daily, and know that I owe it entirely to the use of

Yours truly,

From the Hon. Thomas R. Florence... Washington, Jan. 1, 1864. Gravithmen: Having stated it verbally to you. I have no heidistics is writ 'pg the 'not that I experienced marked brackt from your Hous-land's G women bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congreat pre-wing and onerous duties nearly prestrated mat A kind friend may seted the use of the proporation I have named. I took his sidvice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, said that part bular sailed I so much needed and obtained. Others Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION. HOOPLAND'S (VERMAN BITTERS have been and are con fested. Se careful to get the genoine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the appear, and the name. Now in each bottle. All others are competing.

Trincipal seat, No. 631 Auch at., Philadelphia. CILAS, M. EVANS, Proprietor. New York Agency at ft. w. HE LMSOLD'S DRUG and CHEMI-CAL WAREHOUSE, No. 556 DR. PADWAY, and for sale by Drug

## EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 13th inst.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Proposal to Buy Up the Interest of the Angle-American Company.

Custom Duties Pledged by Maximilian for the Payment of the Mexican Liabilities to France.

France and England Opposing the Acquisition of the Old World Territory by the United States.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies Still Refractory on the Loan Question.

A New Constitution for Saxony.

The Era of Good Faith Between Russia and he United States.

Financial, Commercial, and Marine Intelligence.

Personal Consultation Between Napoleon and Bismark.

ENGLAND.

ATLANTIC CABLE SPECULATION. Loxbbx, Thursday, Sept. 13-Noon. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have called a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of raising funds to buy up the interest of the Angle-American Telegraph Company, under whose auspices the cable has been completed.

THE ST. LEGER RACE. LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 12, 1816. The great St. Leger 'race came off to-day at Doneaster, and was won by the favorite, Lord Lyon. Savernake was second, and Knight of the Crescent

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. The Morning Post of to-day, in an editorial warmly applauds the policy of the United States in the war between Spain and the South American Republies, Chili and Peru, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by the United States in regard to Mexico.

TROOPS FOR CANADA. LIVERFOOT, Wednesday, Sept. 12—evening.
The Cunard steamships Europa and Tarifa sailed this afternoon for Quebec direct, with a regiment of

Hussars for service in Canada. Livenroot, Thursday, Sept. 13-p. m. The steamship Damascus sailed this afternoon for Quebec, via Londonderry, carrying out the Canadian

mails and 400 troops. GOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Sept. 13-40 The steamship Hansa, from Bremen, sailed to-day for New-York, with a fair complement of passengers and £14,000 in gold.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

QUEUNSTOWN, Friday Even ing. Sept. 14. The steamship Persia, from New. York September 8, has arrived, thus making one of the shortest pass-

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

SECURITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF PAYING MEXICAN LIABILITIES TO FRANCE.

Pagis, Thursday, Sept. 13-noon. The Moniteur of to-day publishes a Convention which was signed in the City of Mexico on July 30, by which Maximilian transfers to French agents one half the receipts from Customs throughout the Empire for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France. The Convention goes into operation on the 1st of November next.

NAPOLEON REFUSES AUTHORITY TO A FRENCH GEN-ERAL TO ACT AS MEXICAN WAR-MINISTER.

Pants, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866 In an article published in to-day's Moniteur, it is stated that Maximilian has named Gen. Osmond as Minister of War, of the Empire of Mexico, to reside in France; but his military duties to his own country being incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the new official position thus offered him, the Emperor Napoleon has refused to grant the necessary authority to Gen. Osmond to accept the appoint

RECALL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Pans, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866.
A report is current here that the Emperor has sent to Mexico the recall of Marshal Bazaine.

PRUSSIA.

DIFFICULTIES WITH SAXONY AND THE NEGOTIATION.

DRAGGING. BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866. The negotiations between Prussia and Saxony make very slow progress. It is said that Prussia demands the taking of the oath of loyalty to herself by the Saxon troops, the payment of 10,000,000 thalers as indemnity to Prussia for expenses of the war, and the right to garrison the fortress of Konigstern and the Cities of Dresden and Leipsic with Prussian troops. A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SAXONY.

Beaton, Thursday, Sept. 13-a. m. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted an electoral law and Parliament for Saxony.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE PROPOSED LOAN BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. Some doubt having been expressed of the passage of the bill authorizing the King to make a loan for the liquidation of the late war expenses, it is announced, on what may be considered semi-official authority that should the bill be rejected the Chamber of Depu ties will be dissolved by a royal decree.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARK. Pants, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. It is stated that arrangements for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismark have been completed, and the interview will soon take place.

RETURN OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY. BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. The Army of the Main is on its homeward march.

NEW-YORK, SAFURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

amount of indemnity, and that they will soon arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on this score, when the treaty of peace will be officially signed by the high contracting parties, and proclaimed throughout the two countries.

GERMANY. A BAVARIAN LOAN.

Municu, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1866. The Government of Bayaria has determined upon endeavoring to obtain a loan of 28,000,000 by means of a lottery to be drawn in this city.

RUSSIA.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE UNITED STATES EM-BASSY. St. Petersburg, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

A farewell banquet was given to-day to the American Embassy. Assistant Secretary Fox and several United States naval officers were present. Count Gorchakoff made a speech expressive of the hope that the era of good faith now prevailing between Russia and the United States may be permanent, and stating that there was no danger of its being considered as a menace to other nations,

INCREASE IN THE IMPORT DUTY.

SPAIN.

Madaid, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866-a. m. The Spanish Cortes have voted to increase the import duty on some goods to 12 per cent. GREECE.

CANDIA DESIRGUS OF ANNEXATION. TRUSTE, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866-a. m. Advices from Athens state that the Cretan Assembly have voted for the annexation of the Island of Candia to Greece.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND OFFOSE THE ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY BY THE UNITED STATES. Paus, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

The Journal des Debats of to-day states that the French and English Governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey against the acquisition by the United States Government of an island in the Gulf of Osina.

A BEDOUN WAR

THERETE, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. A conflict has taken place in Syria between the Parsees and the Bedouins, in which the latter were

CONSTANTILOPLE, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. Advices received from the Turkish army announce that it has commenced the invasion of Lebauon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS OUT. QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 13-noon,-The steumship Queen, from New-York Sept. 1, arrived this fore-

non and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 13, p. m.—The steamship
Delaware, from New-York Aug. 30, strived this afternoon and proceeded for Liverpool.

Southamrion, Thursday, Sept. 12, p. m.—The steamship

Teutonia, from New-York Sept. I, arrived this afternoon and proceeded for Hamburg. Setting of Proc. Sept. 14.-The steamable Arago, from New-York, arrived this morning, and after landing her London and

Liverpool passengers, proceeded for Havre, A DISASTER. The ship Twilight, which sailed from this port recently for New-York, has put back to Liverpool disma

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. London, Sept. 12-Evening .- The Money market s unchanged. Consuls closed at 894 for Money, AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 12-Evening .- American Securities are firmer, and prices have generally advanced. The clowing quotations are as follows: United States Five Twenties 721; Erie Railway Shares, 45); Illinois Central Shares, 791.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Liverpoot, Sept. 12-Evening,-The Breadstuffs market is firm at the advance reported on Tuesday. LIVERPOOL TALLOW MARKET.

LIVERTOOL, Sept. 12-Evening.-The LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13-p. m.—The Cotton market is unchanged and steady. The sales to-day toot up 13,000 bales.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 12-p. m .- The Breadstuffs

market is firmer, and prices tend upward. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. LIVERPOOL Thursday, Sept. 13-p. m .- The Provision market is without change. Lard is very dall.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LOXPON, Thursday, Sept. 13-noon.-Consols are quoted at London, Thursday, Sept. 13, Evening.-There is no change

in the money market. Consols closed at 893 for money, AMERICAN SECURITIES. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 13, Kood.—The current prices of American Securities are: United States Five-twenties, 72);

Eric Railway Shaces, 454; Illinois Central Shares, 784. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 12 Evening.—The closing prices are: United States Five-twenties, 72; Eric Rallway Shares,

45; Illinois Central Shares, 1e4.
Liveeroot, Sept. 14.—Corron—The market is steady at unchanged rates. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 70,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d. BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.-The markets for Breadstuffs and Provisions show no change.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Friday noon, Sept. 14.—The money market is unaltered. Consols open at 894 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. LOSDON, Friday noon, Sept. 14.—The market for American securities is firmer and prices opened at an advance on the closing quotations of yesterday. U. S. Five-twenties are quoted at 73; Illinois Centrals, 791; Eric Railway, 451.

LATER. LONDON MONEY MARKET. .

LONDON, Friday evening, Sept. 14.-The money market has ruled steady. Consols at the close of business to day being quoted at 894 for money. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, Sept. 14.—The market has ruled stendy, with sales to-day of 10,000 bales. Quotations re-

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14 .- Bugabarurrs-The market for Flour and Wheat is firmer. Corn is easier

AMERICAN SECURITIES. Loxnon, Priday Evening, Sept. 14.—The market is firm, but owing to the advance there has been no dealings. Quotations are: United States Five-Twenties, 73; Binois Central Rail-

rend, 794; Eric Railway, 451.

THE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN AT HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. The steamer Circussian from Antwerp on the 19th

via Havre on the 20th of August, with 189 passengers, has put in here short of coals.

The Purser reports having experienced beavy westerly gales the whole passage. The machinery was injured in conse-quence, and had to proceed with a low pressure of steam.

CALIFORNIA.

A TRIAL OF A SEA CAPTAIN. San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The first piece of silk goods made in California was received at the State Fair at Sacra-

ento yesterday.

The trial of Capt. Charles K. Nichols, for aiding and AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

TREATY OF PEACE NEARLY COMPLETED.

PIONENCE, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866.

It is announced that the Plenipotentiaries of Anitria and Italy have agreed upon all points but the land italy have agreed THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

LEAVING PITTSBURGH.

Pritsburgs, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866-8 в. m. The Presidential party are now leaving the railroad station, amid cheers and instrumental music. The Secretary of State, who continues unwell, remained behind the party this merning, under the direction of his physician, with the hope of effecting a quiet return to Washington before Satur-

Inwin, 9 a. m.—This place is the headquarters of the West-mereland Company's coal mines. The train halted a few conds, when the President was introduced and cheered There were unanimous calls for Grant,

GREENSBURG. GREENSBURG 9:13,-The President was received by an enhusiastic crowd, who displayed a banner with the words "Welcome to the President." Secretary Wells, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were severally introduced and applanded. The President having been called upon for a speech, said time would admit of his making only a few remarks. He tendered his sincere thanks for this demonstration, not merely for him as an individual, but because he viewed it as an indication of the uprising of the people to restore peace and harmony to all parts of the country. Because he would not abandon the principles upon which he was elected, and sustain the Freednen's Bureau and Civil Rights and Montana bilis, and various other measures projected by the last Congress, it was charged that he had turned traitor, and that Congress were the only Simon Pures. He had exercised the veto power in vindication of the people's rights. "There," he said, "I have always stood, and there, if necessary, I will

As the train moved on the crowd gave cheers for Johnson Senator Cowan and his son, Frank, joined the party at this

LATROBE.

LATHOBE, 9:30.-Senator Cowan introduced the distinguished members of the party. A few words were requested from the President, who said he appreciated this kind demonstration; that he had always tried to discharge his duty faithally to the people, and that he left in their hands the coun try's flag, with 36 States, and the Constitution, which he knew, would be safe. Bouquets were presented to the President, Gen. Grant, and Admiral Farragut by the ladies. card accompanying the bonquet to the President, said the your gladies who presented it was intended to make the young gentlemen vote for a Represautative who would sustain his

When Gen. Grant the second time appeared on the platfor the band was requested to cease playing, whereupon he daly remarked that they had better continue to listen to the music, as they would not hear a speech from him.

POTNSTOWN-AN ACCIDENT. JOHNSTOWN, 10:45.—At least 3,000 persons were here assemhled, the majority of whom cheered and yelled. Senator Cowan

can people, which met an enthusiastic response.

Gen. Grant was greeted with the usual emphatic demonstra tion, while Admiral Farragut largely shared the plaudits of the people. Cheers and yells were again and again given, and while the jubilation was going on, a scene of thrilling in terest and dreadful apprehension was presented. Between the bridge and railroad office and over the canal was a plank covering or platform, on which probably 400 or 560 personsmen, women and children-were closely gathered. Those of us who were on the platform of the hindmost car were witnesses of the giving way of the structure on which they were standing. First one section of it fell, precipitating the ocenpants to the ground, a hight of apparently 20 feet. The second part soon followed, and in less than 30 seconds these persons sere thrown one upon another, or buried beneath the Women screamed, while many excited usen from the crowd of their friends. A number of persons emerged from the wreck uninjured, judging from the fact that they were able to wolk away. Men and women were seen with helpless children in their arms, their clothes and faces blackened by the coal dirt against which they had fallen. Au old man was led out by two of his young neighbors. Demands were heard not to tread upon the planks, lest some of the human beings

might be crossed beneath them.

The train, after remaining several minutes, moved on, the work of rescue being still in progress, and a number of wounded and of dead apparently being borne away. The train was obliged to move to keep the time-table right, to avoid accidents. There was, therefore, no opportunity afforded to ascertain the extent of the accident. The President instructed Deputy-Marshal O'Beirne to remain at Johnstown to learn the particulars and extend all possible sid to the sufferers.

CONEMAUGH. COREMACOR, 11 o'cleck .- The train stopped here for sevwas presented to Gen. Grant, to match, as the donor said, the one at that time in his mouth.

GALLITZEN. Altoona came on board. It consisted of Dr. Finley, Chairmap, and 10 others. This gentleman informed the President they had been appointed by the Councils and citizens to tende to him the hospitalities of the town, and they did, without respect to party and with great pleasure, both as the President nd as a citizen of the United States.

The President, in returning his thanks, remarked that he thought he knew how to appreciate such attentions. The Doctor said they had erected a platform, and the people expected be would say something to them.

ALTOONA. ALTOONA, 12:30 p. m .- The party were received by probably

2,000 persons, some of them from the surrounding country. They were conducted to a platform bearing the motto, "Welcome to the President of the United States and the Heroes of the Army and Navy."

D. K. Neff, esq., in behalf of the Common Council and citi cers, welcomed the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The President made a brief response to the address, and tendering his thanks, said he was glad to be thus complimented by the people, for from that source it was more welcome than from any other. It was the people he had fried to serve from his advent to public life to the present time, and upon whom he would always refy to stand by the contry in every concessery. It is the people who constitute the source of power in this country, and who, when properly informed and freed from prejudice, will settle all public questions right. Passing through this mountain scenery reminded him of his own mountain home in his adopted State. When the rights of the astion are invaded and liberty and freedom are driven from those, they always resided longest with the people of the Mountains, and if the time shall ever come when our free Constitution shall be lost, the freezine of the Mountains of Pennglyania will be the last to give it up. [Cheers.] We have just passed through a bloody and expensive war, but, thank God, the flag of the country still contains thirty-six stars. He had thought the time had come when we should have prace; but there seemed to have been innugarated a policy in Congress, which if persisted in, would result in another streggle. Should we continue civil striffet. Should we not have peace; Cries of "Yes.". Were we prepared to see the Goddess of Liberty strongling through fields of blood and making her eternal exit! Ciries of "No, no." Reconclination and harmony were what the nation now needs; but when the work was meanly completed, we found a conflict between the Excentive and the Legislative Departments of this Government, and because by, the representative of the people, had undertaken to restore the Government according to the Constitution, he had been denounced as a tyrant and a usurper. He derinded his vetoes, and declared he would always be found defending the people's rights.

The exensionists partook of an elegantly prepared dinner. THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

people's rights.

The excursionists partook of an elegantly prepared dinner A delegation, appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee has accompanied as from Pittsburgh. It consists of Ex-Gov. Parker, J. H. Creswell, Benjamin L. Forster, Chembers McKibben and H. B. Swann, Gen. Custar here left the party for Cleveland, to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors'

HUNTINGTON, 2:30 p. m.-The President and others were introduced to a large crowd. The former was called upon for a speech, when he morely returned his thanks, and said we were engaged in a political contest, on which he believes the perpetulty of the Government depends. It was for the people to see that the Consiltation and the rights of the States are pre-served, and he believed all would be safe in the end.

LEWISTOWN. LEWISTOWN-4 P. m .- A large number of persons were as sembled here. One of their number said this spontaneous gathering to bid welcome was altogether irrespective of party. The President expressed his high appreciation of the compliment on this account, and promised that in the future as in the past he would honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution of his

MIFFLIN.

The police were soon re-enforced, and were met by the negroes with volleys of hrickbats and invitations to come on. The police, assisted by several Federal officers, finally succeeded in restoring quiet.

John Henderson, fr., a member of the Convention of 1804, died this morning from wounds received in the riot on the 30th of July.

MIFFLIN.

M

they could, and extend to yeu, as we now do, a cardial greeting and a neet hearty welcome."

The speech was appleaded by the crowd.

The President said: Pellow-citizens: Please accept my sincere teams, through year honored representative, for this cordial and spontaneous welcome. Allusions have been made to the discharge of my public duties, tavolving somewhat events of an unpleasant and antagonistic character; but I have stood firmly and unwaveringly to the post of duty. Please accept my thanks for your expression of confidence. In reply to what you say about party. I will merely remark that the time has come when the people of the United States should lift themselves above party and stand by the Constitution."

The President was wermly cheered. Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Welles were respectively introduced, and received the usual honors. MEETING THE HARRISBURG COMMITTEE.

The Harrisburg Committee of escort came on board at this slace. It consists of Messrs. W. O. Hickok, Robert A. Lamberton, Robert L. Muench, George F. Weaver, C. J. Ruse, W. H. Bell, J. S. Haldman and H. M. Graydon. Augustus Bennett, ex-Governor, introduced the President of the Council and the Committee. Mr. Lamberton, at the request of Mr Hickok, then informed the President that they had been sent by the City Council as a Committee to form a part of his escort to the Capital of Pennsylvania. He fadded that they had come to honor him as the President of 36 States in the Union. They honored him as the defender of the Constitution against all its enemics; they gathered about him-Andrew Johnson, our fellow-citizen of the people, so true, so faithful, bound to their interests, so jealous of their rights-their tribune and champion. May the Great Ruler over all abundantly strengthen and support you, and enable you to receive and wear the title of Restorer of the Union! God bless you, Sir.

THE PRISIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President and—Mr. President of the Common Council,
Lumberton and gentiemen, I thank you very heartily for
your kindness in coming to meet me. I John in your applrations for the blessing of God upon my labors in behalf of the
people. Again I thank you, gentlemen.

DUNCANNON.

DUNCANNON, Sept. 14-5:40 p. m.-The train stopped a few oments, when the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Welles were introduced and applauded. Three cheers were given for all the excursion party. HARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG, 6:20 p.m.—The excursion party were met at

the railroad station by several thousand persons, who enthusiastically cheered them as they entered the carriages. A sainte of 21 guns was fired from Capitol Hill, when the procession moved to the Biton House. The President was conducted to the portico, where Mayor Edwards extended to him the hospitalities of Harrisburg, and then introduced the President to the assemblage.

The President merely expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome which had been extended to him through the people's honored representative. He not only felt grateful for this demonstration to him as a Chief Magistrate who had always endeavored to do his duty, but as a private citizen he repeated he felt grateful for the appreciation manifested for one who had devoted the best energies of his life and had exerted every power to preserve the Constitution and the Union of these States.

The President then bowed and retired amid cheers.

While he was speaking, the torchlight procession was marching along, the bells of engines ringing and the several bands of music playing, and the crowd cheering. Gen. Grant was subsequently introduced, and received long tinued cheers from the multitude. The Hon, John Hogan made a speech on political affairs, cons'enally illustrating his remarks with anecdotes, which

The President and party were handsomely entertained at the Bolton House, receiving the kind attentions of its propietors. The dinner was given by the city authorities to the dis-

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

kept the listeners in a good homor.

The President, to-night at 10 o'clock, addressed the people com the balcony of the hotel. In the course of his remarks he said the charges of neurpation against him were well known. He cared not for calcumies, defamation and slander. He had lived nearly 57 years, and it was no new thing for him to be assailed by the enemies of the people. He would not be driven from the position he had occupied for the last 25 years by these camers and a subsidized press; and, though not a very old an, he had lived many of his slanderers down, and, though I fe is uncertain, he expected to live to triumph over his calumnisters of this day. He proceeded at length to speak on the topics of the day, in substance similar to the speeches he has made elsewhere during the excursion. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and his remarks were well received.

DELEGATION ARRIVED. Mr. Owen Thorne and several other gentlemen, a Commit e of the City of Washington, have arrived to escort the

President on his return. A delegation from York, Pens., arrived here to-night. It was composed of Judge Pisher, A. J. Glessbrenner, and others. They tendered to the President the hospitalities of the borough, and presented to him the resolutions passed by the borough authorities expressive of their high sense of the patriotism of the President, and the distinguished officers accompanying him, for their efforts in the defense of the Constitution and the immediate restoration of the Union.

Sceretary Seward arrived at Harrisburg to night. The President visited him at the depot.

NO MUNICIPAL RECEPTION IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 .- The City Council has refused to tender the hospitalities of that city or participate in the reception of Johnson to-morrow, on the ground that he has laid aside the dignity of his Presidental office, and is merely on a political stumping tour denouncing his opponents, and has caused the murder of one man and the wounding of others. He will be received by Gov. Swann, the Federal

office-holders and other "policy" men. FRIGHTFUT ACCIDENT AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

SEVEN OR EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND UPWARDS OF NINETY WOUNDED-A HEART-RENDING SCENE. Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 14.—The public road bridge at this place broke down to-day, with a crowd of people on it, who had assembled to see the President's party. Four or five are said to be killed, and 30 or 40 wounded,

Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribune.
Privanurally, Sept. 14. - Mr. Seward is dangerously ill to

HARRISHUNG, Sept. 14.-From accounts received to-night, it appears that the accident to day at Johnstown was of the most lamentable and fatal character. The platform erected over the canal was 75 feet long and from 15 to 18 feet wide. Several hundred persons were standing on it at the time the train arrived with the Presidential party. It broke in the ceuter, and as a consequence its occupants were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about 20 feet. The fimbers and human beings were mixed up promisenously, all falling in a confused the cars, but there could not at that time be ascertained anything like an approximation of the extent of the damage. Col. O'Beirne, Deputy-Marshal of the District of Columbia, reunined at the request of the President to render such assistance as might be necessary. This he did, Mr. Murphy of Washington also rendering valuable assistance. The Colonel superinteeded the carrying from the wreck the victims and placing them in wagons to be conveyed to their homes. Some had both srms and legs broken, and others were injured to a less extent with contused heads and severe bruises. Seven or eight persons were killed, while this evening six or more are in a dying condition. About ninety persons were severely and a large number were slightly injured. Cel. O'Beirne saw the bodies of two girls, aged apparently 14 years, also those of two women and three men. The friends of the unfortunate parties hurried to the scene frantic with grief, Mothers with children in their arms were seeking lindred. In fact, the entire population were gathered around the distressing scene, anxiously looking for, or inquiring for friends or relations. Physicians were sent for, and 12 arrived from Pittsburgh. It is said the President has contributed liberally for those rendered helpless by this

NEW-ORLEANS.

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE BETWEEN THE POLICE AND COLORED SOLDIERS-PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS-DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE 30TH JULY

New-Onleans. Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

A slight disturbance occurred in this city last evening, caused by the arcest of two colored women by the police. An attempt was made to rescue the women by some colored soldiers.

The police were soon re-enforced, and were met by the negroes with volleys of brickbars and invitations to come on. The police, assisted by several Federal officers, finally succeeded in restoring quict.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866. AN INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE. Gen. Howard to-day telegraphed to Gen. Swayne at Montgomery, Ala., to inquire into the report as telegraphed to The Trisune from Chicago of the sale of negroes, and if true to free them immediately. The following reply was this

MONTGOMERY, Als., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.
Telegraph locality in Clarke Co. The report can hardly be true. Nothing like a sale of persons even for crime is authorized by the laws of the State.
WAGER SWAYNE, Mejor-General Commanding.

evening received:

OUTRAGE AND MURDER BY THE "RECONSTRUCTED. Gen. Howard has been notified of a sad affray in Loudon Co., Va. A number of white citizens entered tho bouse of a negro, and, after eating and drinking their fill, began an indiscriminate slaughter among the inmates, shooting the negro so that he died two days after from the effects of the wound. They destroyed the house, furniture, outbuildings and garden. The civil authorities have taken no steps to se-

cure the arrest of the murderers. LAND OFFICE REPORTS. Reports to Land Office state drift coal and oil have

been found in Central Minnesota.

Ninety-six Land Patents of 26,300 acres have been specially granted at Oregon City. COLLECTORERIP OF BOSTON.

George Ashman, esq., Chairman of the Convention that nominated Mr. Linceln in 1860, has been tendered the position of Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass., vice Hannibal Hamlin resigned.

THE TARIFF-INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY The following letter of instructions respecting the

revision of the tariff at the next session of Congress

tariff has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of the Revenue in regard to the proposed

To the Hon. DAVID W. WELLS, United States Commissioner

Washington, Sept. 10, 1866.

To the Hon. David W. Wells, United States Commissioner of Recense.

Size: In view of the fact that the revision of the tariff is certain to engage the attention of Congress at the next session, I consider it especially destrable that the Treasury Department should be prepared to furnish as much information pertinent to the subject as can be obtained and collected within the limited time available for the necessary investigations. You are, therefore, hereby instructed to give the subject of the revision of the turiff especial attention, and to report a bill which, if approved by Congress, will be a substitute for all acts imposing customs duties, and which will render the administration of this branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective. In the discharge of this duty you will consider the necessity of providing for a large, certain and permanent revenue, keeping in view the fact that the existing tariff has proved most effective in this direction.

You will therefore endeavor, first, to secure for the Government a revenue commensurate with its necessities; and, secondly, to propose such modifications of the tariff laws now in force as will better adjust and equalize the duties upon fereign imports with the internal taxes upon home productions. If this last result can be obtained without detriment to the revenue by reducing taxation upon raw materials and the machinery of home production, rather than by increasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of imports, it would, in my opinion, by decreasing the rates of an ending the rates of the whole country. In the prosecution of this work you are authorized to call epon any officer It is understood that the office of the Commissioner of the

Revenue will be at the New-York Custom-House during the

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

With regard to the tax upon payments made to mechanics or laborers employed upon public works the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue decides that the terms "mechanies" and "laborers" were used by Congress in their general and popular sense; that they were not designed by Congress to include clerks, draughtsmen, &c., but such persons only as are generally known as mechanics or laborers, uch as carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, &c. The operaion of the Internal Revenue law exempting such workmen from the provisions of the act is limited to such mechanics and laborers as are employed in the construction of public works, and those employed on public work or at public works. Commander Thomas A. Patterson has been relieved from

CONSCIENCE MONEY. A communication inclosing \$700 has just been received at the Treasury Department from a Catholic priest in Bultimore, who states that the sum was placed in his hands by a penitent, at confession, as due to the Government.

the command of the steamer Muscoota, and placed on waiting

MONEY IN THE TREASURY. The Treasury Department at the close of business on Thursday held in its vanits 882,800,000 in gold, \$64,500,000 belonging to the Government. The balance is held on gold certificates. The daily gold receipts average \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and the disbursements between this and the list of

January will not exceed \$40,000,000. On November 1 \$24,000,000 is absorbed by interest on 5-20s, and on January L

\$10,000,000 on 10-40s. THE REDEMPTION BUREAU. The Redemption division to-day burned \$800,000 of the New-York National Bank of Commerce notes, of the denomination of \$500 to \$1,000, and issued smaller bills in

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs from September 1 to the 8th were: Boston, 8406.873 92; Philadelphia, \$233,710 25; Baltimore, \$207,981 63; at New-Orleans, from August 27 to

the 31st, \$59,626 23.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. MEETING OF THE SURVIVING OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

-A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FORMED. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 13, 1886 A convention of the former members of the Pennsyls vania Reserves met in this city to-day, pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting at La Pierre House, Philadelplaia, July 3. Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sickles of the Third Regiment was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. John H. Taggart of the Twelfth Regiment appointed Secretary Col. R. Biddle Roberts of the First, offered the following, which explained the objects of the Conven-

Secretary Col. R. Biddle Roberts of the First, offered the following, which explained the objects of the Convention:

The surviving officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps desirous of cherishing the memories, perpetuating the friendship, and continuing the association formed in the field, do hereby constitute and permanently establish themselves as the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, and do declare that this Association is formed for the purpose above set forth and for the promotion of national honor; the advancement of national welfare, and to aid in the safety and preservation of the Union, and, that, disregarding alike political and sectarian proclivities, it shall be composed of every honorably discharged officer and soldier who may have served, at any time, in the old corps, and who shall signify his desire to belong to it. The plan approved is that the Governor of the State and general officers who may have at any time commanded corps, division or brigade of the Reserves, and officers of shiff shall be entitled to membership. A permanent Board of Directors, with Gov. Curtin as President, was selected.

Addresses were made by Gen. Pisher, Gen. Sickles, Col. McCov. Col. Taylor and Col. Roberts. The speakers stated that there were about 4,000 of the Reserves still surviving. The original corps numbered 15,000. After the transaction of other business relative to permanent organization, the Convention adjourned to meet at Harrisburg on the 30th of May, 1857, the anniversary of the battle of Betheseda Church, the last in which the Reserves particupated.

THE INDIANS.

THEIR CONTINUED DEPREDATIONS ON WHITE SETTLERS AND TRAVELERS-A BAND OF SIOUX DEFEATED. LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1856.

The Sionx, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have taken the war-path against the ranchmen. Three traders, their squaws and children, living on Tongne River, were killed squaws and children, living on Tongue River, were killed and scalped. The Indians stole all the stock at Big Horn Ferry, and drove the ferrymen off. The Blood Indians have run off large amounts of stock, and are committing depredations at Fort Whilams. Two men were killed. Fritteen hundred Santee Indians have passed Fort Union on the war-path. They stole all the stock at Fost Santee and Minnesota. The Soux have had a fight, in which 15 of them were killed. Great danger is apprehended from the Logan and Blood Indians in Montuna. They attacked the stage on the Pacit, killed a passenger and shot the horses. They stole all the stage stock from a station west of Cottonwood. Cavalry were sent in pursuit, but without effect.

BOAT SUNK.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 14.—The boat A. M. Hitchcock of Buffalo, with 7,900 bushels of corn, was awamped last night in the third lock below this city, and still lies there. The lock was choked, and the bunk above overflowed, emissing some damage. Navigation is suspended, but will probably be resumed to morrow.

-Gen. Lecry arrived here yester St. Louis. Sept. 14.—Gen. Leavy arrived here yesters day on route to St. Paul, to take command of his deportment.